

NPS Lost Time Injury Statistic Calculations

– Screening Variables

MAJOR AGENCY CODE:

- 1) 7147 - Volunteers
- 2) 7157 - Fire
- 3) 7507 - Job Corps Staff Activities
- 4) 7306 - YCC Enrollees
- 5) 7321 - YACC Enrollees

Major Agency Code (MAC) was brought to WASO Risk Management's attention during the work group meeting Oct 8-9. MAC is the variable used by OSHA to screen out any volunteers and other non-gov't employees that are not included in calculating the lost time statistics.

The NPS statistics previously did not use MAC in calculating statistics, yet has now implemented this variable into current procedures and will continue to use it in the future.

Benefits:

- Using MAC provides the NPS with an additional screening variable for Volunteers and Non-gov't employees other than Occupation Code only.

Issues:

- The awareness of MAC at the park level is minimal and will need to be improved before completely accurate statistics can be generated.

OCCUPATION CODE:

- 1) ZV999 - Volunteers
- 2) ZF999 - Fire Fighters
- 3) ZU999 - Unknown, Non-gov't employee

Occupation Code is a mandatory field on a CA-1 and should always be filled in; however, in some situations this field is left blank. A blank case receives a "Z999" code when entered by OWCP which stands for "Unknown or Non-gov't employee."

The OWCP raw database is distributed to DOI where Ken Rueff manipulates the "Unknown" occupation code cases into three groups: Volunteers (ZV999), Fire Fighters (ZF999) and Unknown, Non-gov't employee (ZU999). Ken then uses this manipulated data to calculate statistics for DOI and sends the data to individual bureaus with the changes.

When calculating Lost Time statistics Ken excludes any values beginning with "Z" which eliminates all of the above mentioned cases.

Previously, the NPS excluded all "Z" values as well, however, upon further review it was determined that some of these cases were actual employees with missing or improper occupation codes. There are a couple possible reasons for an employee not having a occupation code. First, an injured person may be a Volunteer or Non-gov't employee. Second, the person recording the incident may be unsure of the injured person's occupation code and neglects to look it up. Entering the appropriate Major Agency Code would solve the first problem as volunteers and non-gov't employees have their own code; thus suggesting the remaining cases are more than likely actual employees with neglected occupation codes.

Therefore, the NPS will now include all "ZU" values in the calculation of Lost Time statistics as it is assumed these cases are actual park service employees. The "ZF" and "ZV" cases will still be omitted because they are classified as being known volunteers or fire fighters.

Benefits:

- Consistency in calculations will be improved overall as this clearly defines a fundamental procedure in screening variables.
- Gives more accurate representation of actual rates at the park level by not excluding unknown cases.

Issues:

- The awareness of MAC at the park level is minimal and will need to be improved before accurate completion of CA-1 reports can be achieved and true volunteers and non-gov't employees can be identified.

ADJUDICATION STATUS:

- 1) D2 - Case denied, claimant is not a civilian Federal employee.
- 2) D3 - Case denied, fact of injury has not been established.
- 3) D4 - Case denied, claimant was not in the performance of duty when injured.

Adjudication status is consistent throughout the three major statistic producers, OSHA, DOI and NPS. All three agencies exclude the above listed cases.

CASE CREATE DATE:

- Greater than or equal to the first day of the objective Fiscal Year and less than or equal to the final day of the same Fiscal Year.

Includes only the cases that are created in the Office of Workers Compensation on or after the first day of the Fiscal Year and on or before the last day of the same Fiscal Year. Therefore only new cases created in the Fiscal Year will be included in the lost time injury calculations of that Fiscal Year.

EXTENT OF INJURY:

- Lost Time cases only

Only cases meeting the following criteria, as defined by the Denver lost time work group, will be included in the calculation of lost time statistics.

LOST TIME INJURY/ILLNESS

A non-fatal traumatic injury or occupational illness that causes any loss of time from work beyond the day or shift on which it occurred, or was diagnosed. This includes days of restricted work activity when the employee is unable to perform his or her normal duties over a normal work shift.

All other injuries, illnesses or incidents will be excluded from the calculation.